

1. Subject was picked up by M. and G. at the new RV point without incident and arrived at the safe apartment at 1955 hours. Subject expressed his displeasure about the current headlines which predicted some sort of appointment but he was reassured when told that these were newspaper speculations since KENNEDY had not yet made his speech.

2. S: I have a few notes here and first of all let me mention a question which you brought up last time. With respect to the possible appointment of CHUKOV as Commander of the forces facing Iran, I want to remind you that the appointment of KOREV was made only three days before he went off. This was not announced in the press at first, but I believe that he left on the 10th August, prior to the closing of the border. Therefore we must keep in mind that preparations for an activity may be going on and may be planned long before a particular individual is designated as the Commander. In addition there may be a number of candidates and decisions may be altered favouring one or the other at any time. Our job is to keep in close contact so that I can report to you all possible variations and we must be prepared to accept any one of the possible variations.

3. Here is something you can check up on since it is within your province. We can check on ZAKHAR and although I believe him completely, we can check to see if the number of employed aircraft by the French is actually the number which he reported to me as being in that cable which came while he was Duty Officer. Data like that can be easily checked to confirm the credibility of an unwitting source like ZAKHAR in whom I personally have great confidence. And again I repeat that if I ever reported to you that some man was to be given an appointment and later another man received it, this does not mean that the first report was incorrect. This is life, there are changes.

4. M.: The whole point of this question is that the information that he gives us is of such great importance that before we make our reports we would not be doing our work properly if we did not examine the problem together with him from all sides. We must make sure that we have got the facts right and that there is no possibility of error. What he produces in documentary

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

31 MAR 1992

form is 100%, but when we are dealing with a human being or a series of human beings there is always a possibility of increasing the margin of error and of misunderstandings. And this we want to eliminate to the maximum of our ability because of the importance of what he is saying. (G. translates).

5. I understand this and it is very important that we are reviewing all these points which are not clear and in addition you are orienting me and teaching me to examine more critically by obtaining the information with respect to my own understanding. I can see where many fine points are important and even in this numerical value given by ZASOREN your checking could indicate in case there was an error that though ZASOREN may be honest with me, possibly he is careless, with respect to accuracy. H.: In this case there are a number of other possibilities as well. It may be that everything that ZASOREN told you he did properly, but there is a possibility that the information which ZASOREN received was in itself not correct.

5. This is a very important conversation because we have a number of questions which we want to put to him this evening and he will see as they develop that they will cover precisely this type of ground. S.: That's fine. Let me finish this point. I reported to you that the Resident PANTELIDONOV was called to headquarters from Iran and it is possible that the Chief of the General Staff may even receive him since he could be concerned with strategic intelligence matters. But of course I don't know whether he will receive him or not, but I will find out and then I go back. However, in the press there are already articles criticizing the Shah... this took place only a short while after I reported about Iran to you. Therefore we know that some plans and preparations are being made. But how the plan of action may vary and be motivated in one month or another one cannot tell. The point is we should be aware that such preparations are going on. I have already told you about discussions that the Iranian people would receive Soviet troops well because in the past Soviet troops have assisted the Iranian peasants.

6. 5. May I now bring up the subject of THREE, that is the last item that I have and then I will be ready for your questions. The last two days I was at the Exhibition and then I looked around in the town a bit from the viewpoint of clandestine operations, thus far I have not noticed any surveillance against me whatsoever. Certainly not Soviet. So far as the French are concerned, maybe they are watching me, but I have not noticed it at all. Yesterday I was at the Exhibition and I saw there at least

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1300 hours. Shortly after I left, at 1500 hours, a staircase broke
injuring seven people, of whom one was hospitalised. Today I noticed that
this section was shut off and closed. Yesterday was a day of Franco-Soviet
friendship and they wanted to have a lot of pomp and ceremony, but the French
Government would not permit this. The ceremony was very brief and consisted
of just a few short speeches. The Soviet Ambassador was there, the Director
of the Exhibition and the Chairman of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Society.
The place was fairly crowded, however, because it was a Sunday and the weather
was very fine.

7. The day after tomorrow will complete my first week of my life here
and by now having oriented myself I must work on my missions and you must help
me execute them. In this connection I would like you to instruct WINE as to
how he should act in the future. I will present my plan and my views and
you please change it and improve it as you see fit. It seems to me that as of
tomorrow the time is ripe for WINE to have arrived in PARIS overtly. On
Wednesday, the day after tomorrow, he should visit the Exhibition at about
1000 hours. The Exhibition opens at 1000 hours. He should go to the
Exhibition Administration and see the Director or Deputy Director if they
know whether any member of the Committee for Co-ordination of Science and
Technology of the U.S.S.R. is present. He should say that a month ago he
was in MOSCOW at the Committee and he was told at receptions at the Committee
that either Mr. KAMENNIKOV or Mr. (true name) would be going to the Exhibition
in France. He should add that he is well acquainted with people in the Committee
and he has scientific-technical contacts since he handles delegations which go
to the U.S.S.R. and receives delegations which go to England. "I'd like to
meet with someone because I am now planning my Exhibition in MOSCOW in 1962.
Is there anyone here?" They will tell him that I am here and when he asks
how to contact me they will even locate me at the Exhibition or call the
Embassy. Therefore Wednesday I will meet WINE officially. Then I will
report to the Resident that our good friend and contact of the Committee
has arrived for a few days in PARIS and I will mention his favourable
background and the fact that he has brought me something. The Resident will
probably offer me operational funds to entertain WINE. WINE should bring

me a few items that he had promised to get from England. And later he can hand me some of the materials that you have already shown me, saying that he picked these up for me in France. I'll look them over later and divide them into two sections, so that some of them will be in English and some in French. I can easily say that he travels extensively and has contacts everywhere even here in France, since the firms he represents do business here also. It is now the right time for WINE to be more active and there are branch offices of at least two of his English firms here in France. This is most plausible and logical and it will be of great advantage to me particularly in the eyes of the Residentura here when they see that I am doing something. Another request I have is that when WINE meets me officially he should change his car. I shouldn't be seen in that car again because he went everywhere in it. Therefore he should get another car when he meets me officially. That is my suggestion and request.

8. Another thing, I did not get my receipt yet from the hotel where I stayed four days, I don't care if it is for the full sum. I can balance it off, but now he has got me a room for 22 francs. He went to the other extreme. So he is saving me money which I have to return to the Soviet Government, who will probably call me a fool for not spending what I was allotted. He should ask that I have a better room there so that the difference wouldn't be so great. Then I have to have a list of some of the people from here who have visited the French Exhibition in MOSCOW. I could pretend that I met some person here.

9. H. From this there are quite a number of problems. First of all, he must face up to the fact that perchance he may have already have been seen with WINE. And if we pretend that WINE has just come and we go through all these motions at the Exhibition, we might do, by mischance, more harm than good. (G. translates). S.: He doesn't have to say when he arrived, but he will pretend that he has just met me, but it would not be right for me to report that I had met him earlier. Who do you think could have seen WINE, someone in the Soviet Embassy? G.: Exactly. H.: For example, I came here under another identity and have gone nowhere, but yet the other day an American who knows me asked Joseph if I were not here. S.: Well, I don't know for sure,

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but I don't think anyone has seen WINNE. Maybe he should go to the Soviet Embassy. I will meet him at the Exhibition. Very few Embassy people go there.

H.: It's all right to meet at the Exhibition, but WINNE shouldn't ask for him. They should meet there by chance and then he can introduce him to the Director and say "this is my good friend". In that case we are not telling a

lie, we are not saying anything at all and we are not saying that they have met before. S.: Fine, let's do it that way, it sounds very good. By the way, if somebody did see me with WINNE, how does he know that that is WINNE?

H.: And it is perfectly logical to say that WINNE is only passing through PARIS to see the Exhibition and he is on his way to handle his business

commitments in BELGRADE. And, if for any reason they want to check up they will see that he has in fact gone to BELGRADE and the whole thing ties up.

Secondly, if we play it this way it would be unusual for WINNE who doesn't know where his friend is to go trotting through PARIS carrying brochures. So we'll tackle getting the brochures to him in another way but not at this meeting.

G.: All he needs to say is "I didn't expect to see you here for sure, but I brought something for you and I have left it in my quarters", or my office, or wherever they would normally be and WINNE could then give you the things at the following meeting.

10. S.: That is clear, now I have another question. While passing through PARIS to go to BELGRADE, could WINNE not be engaged in making business contacts here in PARIS? H.: No, because this is out of WINNE's territory. His representation with his firms is exclusively for their trade with Eastern Europe; they have other representatives here for their trade in Western Europe, and this has nothing whatsoever to do with him. (G. translates).

H.: But we are working on the problem of introducing somebody to him through WINNE who is a representative here and who works, we hope, in the same general sphere, and who, thanks to this trade representation here, could logically meet WINNE and who could be introduced by WINNE to our friend. S.: That is very

good. Was that man at the French Exhibition in MOSCOW? G.: The whole point is that WINNE would have normal business reasons to know this man and when you report on a man's background, having been introduced to him, to the Resident it is likely that this man will be of interest to the Resident, which is the purpose of the whole exercise. S.: Would it be inconvenient at the

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time that WINE comes to this Exhibition to have his portrait taken. This is to remove prominent identifying features as much as possible. In case someone saw him before - it's a red moustache. G.: No, this would make things more complicated later.

11. H.: Now we are trying to establish this and pass over the contacts as quickly as possible because WINE absolutely must go to MILWAUKEE. Otherwise he will lose the representation of his firm and he will not be able to go to MOSCOW. S.: Yes, yes, that's right, he will be thrown out, and he is very much afraid of this. H.: Therefore we cannot keep him here until the end of the Fair and our present plan is to keep him here only so long that we can effect the contact. S.: And also materials. H.: Of course, but once he has the contact, the materials will follow after the contact. S.: I said that I would have something from WINE. H.: Of course, it comes to the same thing. WINE will give it to you and he can say that partially these brochures come from the new contact. S.: Does the man speak English? G.: Of course, he is an American. S.: That's fine, I don't care if he is an African as long as he can speak English. H.: The other brochures WINE can say he merely picked up while travelling and some of them came from France. G.: Now let us get on with the timing for this. H.: Yes, while we are working on this plan we have not yet made the contact we are hoping for, but we hope to do it quickly. G.: Even tomorrow, for as short as a half-hour meeting, we can pick you up in the car and go to the woods to give you full instructions as to what to do and when and what to say if we are fortunate enough to have all this in our hands by that time to give to you. We plan to do this tomorrow. H.: The most important thing, so that this thing will move quickly, is for WINE to go to the Exhibition tomorrow, but he must be available all afternoon for us to reach him if we need him to introduce him to this other fellow. G.: Since the man will be unwitting, we must lay on a careful plan and to save time WINE must meet you officially at the Exhibition as early as possible tomorrow and then have the afternoon off in case we need him. We hope during this time to have WINE meet the man and they will find a mutual relationship and legend in a business connection to establish an acquaintanceship. Later you will contact WINE and he will tell you when and where to pick you up so that we can brief you on the next step.

12. S.: Fine. Tomorrow morning I will go to the Embassy and see if there are any cables for me, as I always do, just to check if any delegations are coming, and then I will go to the Exhibition where I will be at 1000 hours. You will of course instruct WINE that he should go there too. Of course, he will not bring me anything then, but will give me brochures the day after. You can speak to him in the morning before he goes and tell him what to do. G.: When WINE gets there don't keep him long, say one and a half to two hours, and then let him go because we may need him for our contact arrangements and WINE will not be able to tell you when we want to pick you up at that time. Therefore after releasing WINE you call him at 1800 hours and he will give you instructions then. S.: I can simply go to his hotel at 1800 hours and he can tell me everything. G.: That's fine, you do that. S.: Everything is clear and very good. As a safety check when WINE drops into my old hotel for five minutes to pick up my shirt, he can ask there if anyone enquired about me. The Embassy already knows that I am staying at this new hotel.

13. Another thing we will have to be working on is my itinerary beginning with October 5 or 6 after the Exhibition closes. G.: We have that in mind also. Now, let us know what did CHEREDEYEV suggest to you regarding places you should visit? S.: He suggested that I visit electronic and chemical plants anywhere in France. G.: Did he not name any factories or towns?

S.: No. Because how can he do this when he doesn't know if I have a possibility of visiting there or have any contact there? H.: What is the purpose of this trip? Is it to visit factories or is it to photograph military installations as you did in England? S.: The purpose is to visit the factory, but as soon as my itinerary is established then on advice from CHEREDEYEV as well as my MOSCOW briefing I would look at military targets located along my itinerary route. If I worked up a group of contacts based on let us say those I met in MOSCOW and those I developed here, I would check out this list of plants to visit with CHEREDEYEV and he would indicate the priority interest and from that my itinerary would be established. H.: Therefore we have got to find somebody who can arrange visits to factories. And that is not so easy. S.: How about this man that you want to get me

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into contact with ? Can he not arrange for us to take a trip somewhere ?

G.: We don't know at this point yet, but we may find out in a day or two.

S.: Very well we won't go any further into this now, I think I have reported everything to you on my part. There is nothing new to report from the Embassy, especially since they close at 1200 hours on Saturday and are closed all day Sunday. At the Exhibition I have not made any new acquaintances with the exception of having again spoken to the Secretary of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Society. If I can make a contact through him I will report it to you at once. So right now, up to the closing of the Exhibition we will develop piece by piece all contacts that we can and then we will see what I can do for the remaining ten days after the closing of the Exhibition. G.:

Have you exactly established a date that you must leave ? S.: I am authorized twenty-five days and I will either fly out or go by train on Sunday the 15th October. If I go out by train or not will depend on whether our Consular Section have arranged transit visas for me to go through Belgium and West Germany. G.: Have you submitted requests for these visas already ? S.: Yes, our Consular Section knows about this and they said that they would do it for me.

14. (The plan for the next day was again reviewed). S.: I suggest that the best time would be for WILK to come to the Exhibition at 1130 hours and walk in the vicinity of the automobile display. I will meet him there. H.: Let's have a short pause and then we can go on with our questions. S.: Do you have photographs of the Soviets for the Embassy here ? H.: Yes, we will show them to you later.

15. S.: By the way did I do right by photographing the personnel file of KLOCHIN, the scientist who defected in Canada ? Was this of any interest to you ? G.: Yes, but what were the consequences of this affair to either you or the Committee and were any minister security measures involved ? S.: To me there was nothing at all. As a matter of fact the Committee didn't suffer either but they felt very uncomfortable. All the Committee did was to obtain his passport for him, since as we are designated as a co-ordinating committee, all passportization passes through us; we have an office for this. For example if the Academy of Sciences processes their individuals for a delegation, they do all the basic work but all we do is to then submit the formal request for a passport to the Central Commission of the KGB. It is not only done

through our old head who whose sub-section handles this. There was a tremendous upheaval in the Academy of Sciences, a number of people were discharged - it was later discovered that at one time KLOCHKO was under action for dismissal from the Party allegedly for having a personal argument with someone in which he was accused of adultery. However, this action was dropped as unsubstantiated. The way I became involved in this was that Gen. Lieut. BOGOV called me, since KEROV was in Poland at the time, and asked me to get whatever files the Committee had on this man. KERUSHEV and the Central Committee ever ordered to have the man assassinated. The Academy of Sciences submitted all their files on him to the KGB, which took whatever action was necessary but I was sent to our Personnel Section of the Committee and told them that GRU headquarters was interested to know what we had on this man since we processed his passport application forms and they simply handed it to me. They made a true copy of the file and I had it all day so I had a chance to photograph it.

(10) There was a tremendous upheaval since he was the author of some seventy works, a member of the Communist Party since 1930, he was the holder of a Stalin prize and was 59 years of age and he has knowledge of some three hundred theories concerning chemistry in his head. When the balance of the delegation returned they were questioned by KERRIN and myself and they told us all the details of how he sneaked out of his hotel and how later at the Conference when he announced that he would not go back, what was said. The Counsellor of the Embassy was there and one of the members of the delegation who was a KGB man was there. Therefore although it was used for our Committee the real upheaval and blame was on the Academy of Sciences. This came the day after I photographed this, so I handed it to him. He told me that he had read it in the press already and that another Soviet engineer had defected. His name was also Ukrainian, SEREVA and he defected in Austria. His father asked him to return but the son refused and went on to West Germany. Can you imagine the upheaval at the Academy of Sciences with two in a row defecting? KLOCHKO was working seventeen or nineteen years at the Academy of Sciences and was the Director of a laboratory; it will go hard for his son but he had already lost his wife with whom he had lived for seventeen years. One of the workers in the Central Committee involved with the secret permits was dismissed and there were received reprimands along the Party line for about a month.

and for letting a man of that age, who does not have a long tail
(insufficient hostages), with no family, go abroad.

17. G.: What would have happened to you had you handled this man?
S.: If I had been the chief of the Canadian Section and had actually done the
processing myself for this man, which in this case was done by the Academy
of Sciences, I would have been thrown out of the Committee and received a
reprimand along the Party line at the very least. All our Committee did was
to affix a stamp so to speak - they only asked for the passport. If one of the
men in my delegation when I first came to England had defected, in view of
the fact that I had personally processed them, I would have had a problem.
People are happy that many on this list of possible delegation members are
not going to come. I am sure that no more than fifteen or twenty will come and
thus far there was no advice by cable, maybe tomorrow there will be. The
exit commission is being very careful and strict now. To some extent it
has even affected my trip now, since they demanded a new personnel report
on me. It was a military-political report of my secretade. They did this to
see if anything new of a derogatory nature had been added since they last
examined my earlier personnel file in March.

18. J.: Didn't you say that the KGB was going to go after this man
KLOCHKO? S.: Yes, when they first found out about this, the Central
Committee ordered the KGB to dig up all material on him and there was an order
to find him and assassinate him. I found this out in GUL because we were
also helping in getting documents about him. The first day after he defected
he stayed in the basement of a Canadian police station. G.: Is the order
to assassinate him now in effect? S.: Yes. And this man must be protected.
There are other situations like this - a man was assassinated in Ireland
another in Turkey. This case is a serious loss to the Academy of Sciences and
to the Soviet Government, because this man knew many secrets. At the
Conference he said to the Soviets "Do not agitate me." Then he demanded that
they bring him his suitcase or he wouldn't talk, and this was done. Then the
Counsellor told him "Mr. KLOCHKO, as the situation now stands it is merely
your mistake, but in two hours it will be a crime against the Government."

and he answered "I am sick and tired of this propaganda and agitation and if you continue I will stop talking to you and leave". Then he mentioned that he had stayed in the basement of the police station the day before and he gave as his reason for defecting that all his life he had tried to do something good and useful and he was always persecuted and bullied and he had decided to defect a long time ago. He said "I have done this now and I will dedicate the balance of my life to developing those ideas which I still have in my head and even if I don't succeed in finishing everything, other specialists will carry on". That's all there was to it and he told them to go to hell. The Conference lasted one and a half hours. H.: This is absolutely word for word what we know about this talk as reported from OTTAWA officially. S.: I repeat that you should protect this man and call to your attention that when

the code clerk defected some years ago in Canada (CGWZKXO), when they came looking for him in his room they were going to kill him. I believe they tried to kill him even later. S.: Yes, and they may be still trying to do it and this man also needs protection. That's all I have to report on this, if you're ready, let me answer your questions.

19. G.: Sergei Sergelevich as you have told us travels constantly. He has made several trips away from MOSCOW in the last month or so. It would be of value to reconstruct his travels in so far as you can. On 15th September he returned from Leningrad. Where else did he go to during the preceding month? S.: Here is how it is. Sergei Sergelevich is constantly making air flights. G.: What kind of aircraft? S.: Military aircraft and the Ministry of Defence has a squadron of military aircraft available. All one needs to do is to call the Duty Officer, but in case all of these planes are engaged he can simply fly on a TU and the ticket is purchased at the expense of the Ministry of Defence. G.: What type of military planes are these?

S.: They are all Ilyushins. However he came back from his Party Conference at Leningrad by train. When my daughter stays with them at the dacha and either I or my wife call her she has often mentioned that suddenly that day

Sergei Sergelevich has flown off somewhere. He begins the day very often without knowing that he will be flying off somewhere during that day.

20. Q.: And where was he? A.: He was often in Germany, he was at KAPUSTIN YAR during the tests; he was also in EVERDLOVKA, but that was much earlier and he was down south in the Trans-Caucasian Military District and this was a separate trip from the one to KAPUSTIN YAR. He goes to Germany quite often, I even reported that to you last April, so when they called him to go to LENINGRAD for the Party Conference, where he was elected unanimously, of course he also had his own official work to do there as well, just like MALINOVSKIY who flew off to INOVA on the 17th September, also had military inspections and conferences to attend.

21. Q.: Tell me when Marshals such as MALINOVSKIY and Sergei Sergeievich are elected delegates at a Party Conference to the Party Congress or Supreme Soviet, are they elected only by the military population of an area such as a republic or an Okrug, or by a certain number of persons both civilian and military? A.: No, it's like this: The dictators of the Central Committee compute it this way. Suppose there are two million one hundred thousand Communists in the Soviet Army. They would then decide that let us say, two hundred delegates to the Party Congress representing this group should be sent there. Of these twelve Marshals should be sent, say fifty Generals, so many officers, so many non-commissioned officers and so many privates. They are playing the game of democracy and this is supposed to cover the representation of everyone and these candidates for election as delegates are distributed by the various rayon Communist Parties and some installations have their own Party cells and there may be a Communist Party unit of some size in a Group of Forces. In short wherever it is possible by size to hold a Party Conference from such a conference only one delegate to the Party Congress be sent. These are elected by secret ballot, but the Central Committee proposes the candidate even though he doesn't live there. VAZHENCOV, for example, was proposed at LENINGRAD, not only because there are already many candidates to be voted on in the MOSCOW area but VAZHENCOV is known in LENINGRAD and has his Academy there. The members of this Party conference are both civilian and military who met there because they were sent by the lower Party units of that district, both military and civilian.

22. G.: Possibly, MILITOVSKIY lived in LYOV at one time. S.: Possibly, but that is not essential. The Minister of Defence is known throughout the land and he could be elected a candidate from any district. This is all a play at democratic procedure only. Of course, usually, when they suggest who should be elected it is better for the local Party Conference to know the individual, but sometimes at the Conference a letter is read which states that the Central Committee suggests that a certain candidate be considered for election. They may simply say "three delegates should be sent from you, the Director of a prominent factory, some millmaid and we offer also VARENISOV for your consideration." Everyone applauds and votes that way. The whole process is sheer stupidity and even at the Party Congress the big people may come for one day to attend the opening and the introductory speeches and then go off and not attend another session.

23. G.: Then you mention that Sergei Sergeievich visited SVERDLOVSK, do you know what kind of plants he visited? S.: He told me that he inspected factories which were producing military equipment. We know that there are rocket factories there and these were what he was inspecting. He did not specify what assemblies or types he was looking at but merely said "rocket production". He also visited factories in OMSK. G.: And are there many factories in that city or is that odd? S.: Yes, there are. J.: When did he go there? S.: Let me see - he was there prior to the time that he was at KHUSTIN YAR and it was prior to his German trip. I believe it was in July 1961. He also goes to LENINGRAD often since his Academy is there and his grandchildren live there too. He goes to LENINGRAD by boat, plane and train, but for greater distances he only flies and I remember that he returned from SVERDLOVSK by air on a Sunday because we visited him that day. G.: How long was he in SVERDLOVSK? S.: He was there for about a week.

24. G.: Did you know when he went to KHUSTIN YAR? S.: I know that when BUZINOV told me he was already there. H.: What were the exact dates? S.: I can't remember, but I will now start writing down dates since I see that it has a significance for you. G.: Yes, it is very important. That should not be a difficult thing to do. How long was he in KHUSTIN YAR? S.: He was there three or four days, not longer. Then the new tests using nuclear warheads with rocket delivery were being run. I will take notes on this in the future because I can find out when he is going from his office and by

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conversations between his families. Q.: Did he go there by plane?

S.: Yes, he did.

25. Q.: On what occasion did he tell you of the atomic warhead with the R-12? S.: After his return from there he told me that the warhead was tested with an atomic warhead and UZINOV told me that the warhead was adopted, that it is in serial production, he gave me its range and the yield of the atomic warhead and the other data I passed to you and also mentioned that

it was being tested at KAPUSTIN YAR. H.: We would just like to pinpoint the time a little more. We have VARENTSOV coming back from KAPUSTIN YAR on the 15th September and earlier than that he was possibly three or four days in KAPUSTIN YAR. Can he work back from September 15th and assuming VARENTSOV was in Leningrad a day or two before that, can he reconstruct the time. S.: I understand. He was in Leningrad at the Party Conference a very short time, he flew there by plane and prior to that he was in KAPUSTIN YAR. Incidentally a plane flies from MOSCOW to Leningrad in one hour five minutes, but the trains are almost all night trains from either end so one could sleep on the train and arrive at one's destination in the morning. For example he arrived in MOSCOW at about 0900 hours. I am sure he was in KAPUSTIN YAR

only three days, not more, but I did not jot down the dates. H.: Did your friend see him on the dates after his return from KAPUSTIN YAR and before he went to Leningrad? S.: I believe I have seen him twice, once before he went to KAPUSTIN YAR and once again before he went to Leningrad. I saw him for a short time when I went to his house to talk with the artist Euzinov. Euzinov told me the details after VARENTSOV returned from KAPUSTIN YAR. Euzinov is often called by phone to bring some papers or documents to VARENTSOV after VARENTSOV is at his destination and on several occasions he sent Euzinov two or three days beforehand to prepare certain things for him. H.: Let me cover one more point before we go on to the next question. He told us that this test that VARENTSOV went to see took place on the 8th September. Did VARENTSOV tell him that it was on the 8th or how else did he know that it was on the 8th? S.: I told you the day had the possibility of a seven hour difference to American time and in addition VARENTSOV was in KAPUSTIN YAR several times, but we are discussing only the last time. H.: But did he in fact tell you that date as the 8th? S.: Specifically, that date was named

by BUIZNOV. G.: Is it possible that BUIZNOV could have made an error of one or two days? S.: On two, no, but on one day he could have made a mistake. He told me something like yesterday and if that day had been the 20th, I would assume yesterday to be the 8th - possibly I misheard and he could have said the day before yesterday, then it would be off by one day.

26. G.: Let me explain something to you. As you may well imagine we have all kinds of technical devices that can determine with accuracy the fact that a nuclear detonation has taken place. S.: I understand this perfectly. G.: And on that specific day, the 8th September, there was no nuclear detonation at either KAPUSTIN YAR or at NOVAYA ZEMLYA, but there were nuclear detonations near that day, both after it and prior to it. S.: Yes, there could have been a misunderstanding on the date, I could have mistaken yesterday for "the day before yesterday" and when I came here on the 20th I was thinking about this and was also confused by the difference between your time and ours. G.: The difference is only seven hours to MOSCOW and it could be a few more hours spread between MOSCOW time and KAPUSTIN YAR time. S.: In addition the time given could have been the launching time and not the detonation time, perhaps the exact time they did not want to state.

27. G.: Did by any chance VALENTISOV refer to the rocket by its 84 designation or did he simply call it the R-12? S.: No designations whatsoever were given - they were simply referred to as R-12 and R-14.

28. G.: You will record the dates accurately from now on? S.: I certainly will and at that time what seemed the most important to me was the fact that there was a nuclear detonation and the value of the yield was given as well as information on the range of the rocket. The most important thing for us on dates is that when we record a nuclear detonation on a specific date and subsequent to that he informs us of a specific yield of the warhead then we can compute additional data from that. (G. translates and explains further that by associating the recorded and computed electronic or other graphs on a specific nuclear detonation and knowing what yield this detonation was would permit other recordings to be computed and in fact this would establish a scale of values). S.: I understand this perfectly and first of all I realize that your equipment cannot make an error, but I can mix up

the data and I was so impressed by the fact that the first time since we have been working together I was able to learn of an actual detonated nuclear yield that the date exactitude did not strike me as such a significant factor, but now what we must do is to analyse the whole time period involved. G.: Let me give you another example. Hypothetically suppose there had been a detonation on the 6th September and on the 10th September, we would have recorded readings on both detonations which could be of different yields. Therefore when you report that one had taken place on the 8th it is of the greatest significance to us to learn if the error applies to the detonation on the 6th or to the one on the 10th. S.: I understand this too and in the future I will certainly be careful. With respect to the detonation at NOVAIA ZEMLYA I did not give you any date for that but just the time period during which this took place. G.: And we know that you were correct because we have a reading that a nuclear detonation did take place in that area during that time period.

29. S.: Please always check me, I am trying to report as honestly and factually as I can to you and I wish you would check to see if the 250 planes ZASORIN told me about were in fact that number. G.: Since you have brought up this topic I have a group of questions here that we may as well cover now and then return to the original sequence. The first one said that the information about the three U.S. missile bases in Iran is entirely false. After all, we ought to know what we have there. S.: That is good that you can check this and maybe the GRU made a mistake here and have given wrong information to our General Staff, maybe they reported only three bases in Iran directed against the southern Urals and in fact there are thirty-three there; that would be in our favour. SUZINOV has three bases indicated on his situation map and possibly they are contemplated bases and he has them indicated incorrectly. G.: It is clear in this case that the GRU has made a serious mistake. Could it be possible that intelligence has misled KHRUSHCHEV into over-confidence? S.: No, I reject this possibility. KHRUSHCHEV has at his beck and call all reports for every country with complete data of battle data, if they consider that there are three nuclear missile bases there and you say that this is an error, so much the better for us, let them believe this misinformation.

30.

G.: And in a similar vein when you reported about the nine armies and now ten under KONEV in the German direction, that is absolutely correct, however, within the D.D.R. itself irrespective of how the headquarters of armies are deployed, there are about twenty Soviet divisions in the territory of the D.D.R. That is a large number and however we distribute them numerically between armies it would certainly be a larger number than two armies, and I do not count the third army being brought in, the Eighth Mechanised Army. S.: In my report I listed two armies in the D.D.R. and now I am listing the third one, the Eighth Mechanised Army, which is being moved to the D.D.R. You should consider that at least five divisions would be in an Army and possibly you are considering some of the divisions in an Air Army.

And possibly you are considering some D.D.R. troops which are also in division formations. G.: No I mean only Soviet divisions and Ground Forces not Air. S.: I reported to you that in an Army there would be a minimum of five divisions, so maybe these contain seven or eight divisions each. Therefore multiplying seven by three you would get twenty divisions or more. In addition remember this, that there are many divisions which are independent and not included into armies. These would be General Headquarters Reserve divisions. There could be two or three of these. I think it would be absurd that my informant could have made such a mistake. I told you altogether that there are nine armies, and now a tenth has been added, but that is in the German direction.

31. H.: Who said that there were exactly nine armies in the front which KONEV commands originally. S.: There are three sources who said this, they are: General POZOVYY, who named this specific figure, and this was confirmed by BUZINOV who often goes to the D.D.R. I have also talked about this to ZASORIN who is a napravleniye chief and he has this information through the GRU channels. I can't understand where an error could be made there. Maybe you consider armies which had been previously stationed in the D.D.R. and now only certain advance headquarters exist, or possibly the new regiments of two with the V-75 rocket can be grouped into a larger unit with centralised control which would be a division and this would increase your estimate of divisions there.

32. G.: According to our Order of Battle maps, and it is hard to make a mistake in this because you can't hide an army headquarters, it says that there are five field armies in the territory of the D.D.R. plus in addition an Air Army. S.: This is impossible, this is a mistake. If we look at this further, it is very well known that very large numbers of Soviet troops have been brought into the territory of the D.D.R. and it is very difficult to deploy them. There are insufficient garrison areas and military towns to house so many troops and they cannot be all kept under open skies. It is a tremendous engineering effort to build so many structures to house personnel, cover vital equipment, provide the necessary camouflage, etc. etc. for protection against weather and cold for such a huge force and never has such a density of Soviet troops in Germany mentioned to me. VARNITCOV told me that we have a sufficient number of troops in the D.D.R. to handle things and now they have reinforced it still further. We know that they have now ten armies in the German direction and maybe your calculations for this large number of armies in the D.D.R. extend the rear boundaries to a point beyond the D.D.R. to include five armies. But that would not be the D.D.R. even if an army in the first echelon was just beyond the border of the D.D.R. but in a position to give close support, that would still not make them within the D.D.R. and you may include these in your total. In addition they don't have enough airfields for such a huge number of aircraft that would have to be there in an Air Army. I reject the possibility of such a fantastic concentration within the D.D.R. and believe that there is an error in this calculation - you must include units beyond the border.

33. (A brief pause was made to change reels). S.: I'd like to add another comment or two on this last question. First of all of course it is possible to make an error and I will study this matter much deeper when I get back, but I doubt very much that they would make a mistake in terms of armies. They could make a mistake of a division or so. My sources were such that they should be knowledgeable of this and I do not understand how they could make a mistake in the number of armies. Looking at it from the viewpoint of military science in the event of outbreak of hostilities, such a concentration could be brought into the area. But now everything is being supported in great depth

the on the tanks in satellite countries and a total of ten armies have been assigned to this napravlenie which are involved in the German problem. Possibly inadequate intelligence in terms of understanding military matters have included the additional armies even though they are outside the D.D.M. boundary but still close. I will, of course, look deeper into this situation. In addition with respect to the air armies of which the total is two, they must be necessarily deployed at great depth since they would want to avoid being placed at vulnerable aerodromes immediately adjacent to the West German border. They would be in the supporting echelons and they also include bomber aviation as well as fighting craft.

34. Q.: Do you remember when you were describing the anti-ballistic missile programme, what did each one of your informants say about this? For example, why do you suggest that the Institute is in the POZOVKO-PRASHNEVO area? S.: There is a large military training base in that area. I know that there are studies in electronic technology there since I heard about this for a long time and went to the academy for four years in that area. BUZINOV stated that there is this Institute in that area, so it is not just my opinion. There are large yellow buildings, and a large wall around them and many military technicians work there, not only civilians. All the employees there are under strict security regulations not to speak of what they do. There is only one such institute and it has a testing battalion, but of course this battalion is not in MOSCOW but in one of the testing sites. POZOVKO also told me this and he lives in that area. Q.: What supplemental information did one source give about this compared to the other? S.: He (POZOVKO) has been walking around that area and swimming in the river for years and he meets all kinds of high-ranking Generals and they speak about these things.

35. Q.: Since we were just speaking about BUZINOV, you mentioned the day before yesterday that he is the deputy chief of an otod and in addition is an Aide de Camp to Marshal VARENTOV. S.: I'll explain this at once. He is an A.D.C. to the Marshal for missions of special importance. When ITAUSHEV was reducing the size of the army structure for economy reasons

the position of aide de camp for missions of special importance was eliminated from the Tables of Organizations. All VALENTSOV had left of his personal staff was his Adjutant and two civilian chauffeurs. He had no one to fulfil this important function requiring responsibility and previously he had FEDOROV who was replaced by BUZINOV. So VALENTSOV had to do one of two things, either discharge BUZINOV or assign him to another duty slot but still have him do his important work as A.D.C. In the future, should VALENTSOV become the Commander of the Combined Rocket Forces then the Tables of Organisation provide him with an Adjutant-General, which position BUZINOV hopes to receive should this take place. G.: What is the otdel of which he is a deputy?
S.: This otdel is a part of GUKART, it is called the Technical Otdel which controls the adoption of new material. It is a part of the Upravleniye

and not part of the Headquarters Staff which has its operations section, intelligence section, etc. It is an Otdel of the Commander of Artillery's Directorate. BUZINOV only visits the Otdel for two hours a day and some days he is not even there, he is primarily concerned with executing VALENTSOV's affairs. He gets 2,300 roubles for his duty status and if he were merely a senior officer he would only get 2000. The Commander of the Otdel may be unhappy because BUZINOV is only there on paper, but he doesn't dare say anything because VALENTSOV will fire him. The point is that BUZINOV has his nose in all the Otodels of GUKART and he has a propusk called a Vezdelkhod, which permits him access everywhere.

36. G.: Who told you that Marshal CHUIKOV was going to be the Chief of Civil Defence? S.: He already is in this position. Sergei Sergsievich told me this and as I reported to you before, they don't like each other, so Sergei Sergsievich said to me "They made this jerk CHUIKOV Chief of Civil Defence, but who knows, he may come back as Chief of Ground Forces yet". The very wisely considered General ERLOV, the Commander of MOSCOW Military District for this post, but he himself refused it. Maybe he is afraid to accept this responsibility and he is in a good spot now as Commander of the Military District of the capital, and he will always move ahead into a big position. ZHIDOV was also proposed as a candidate for this post and even GOLIKOV, the Chief of the Political Directorate was considered for the position as Chief of Ground Forces. These are all possibilities but I must stop

there to you even if we can't predict who is going to have this position. GOMIKOV was made Marshal of the Soviet Union and he is completely formless, he is just a stooge of KHRUSHCHEV who supported him during the ousting of ZHUKOV.

37. G.: In connection with civil defence, you remember there was an organisation called Local Anti-Air Defence (Mestnaya Protivovozdukhaya Oborona). S.: Yes there was. G.: Does it still exist? S.: All of these semi-civilian organisations for civilian defence of local installations and areas in the rear, some were under the Navy, some were under the Air Force, some under Ground Forces, you remember them, the DOSAAF, the DOSARH and others. All of these have been absorbed into the Civil Defence Command, now it is on a more concrete basis. There is a headquarters and staff and it is well-organised under the Ministry of Defence. I will send you the full seventeen pages of this material which I will photograph. This spells out all chains of command and responsibilities and who will do what in case the Osoavy period is announced, and this of course could be announced by KHRUSHCHEV and the Committee at any necessary time. And this is all financed out of the budget of the Ministry of Defence and all of the chiefs of military districts are tied into this plan for action when necessary and co-ordinated with it. All of these headquarters in military districts as well as the Commanders of Military Districts will report to the Minister of Defence and to KHRUSHCHEV on the status of civil defence. Before do you remember the Osoviakhan was handled through the Region Osvetkhaty in a slipshod manner since they had neither much equipment or funds, but now the officers assigned to civil defence local headquarters are on the same status and pay scale as other regular army officers.

38. G.: Do you mean then that all of these old organisations have been scrapped and that this new civil defence command has replaced them? S.: Yes, but all of these others have been absorbed by the new ones and it is now much better organised and directed. G.: Therefore the IVO will now be called that any more. S.: That's right and all of these functions will be taken over by this centralized and organized civil defence organisation. The creation of

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this command is a strong step of the Soviet Government and you will see by reading the seventeen pages who is authorized to declare an enemy, period and under what conditions? G.: Do you remember if there are any specific details about evacuation of ministries and plants which may have been given in the polozheniye which established the Command? S.: No. This spelled out the responsibilities for doing these things but the specifics of that military goes where and when and all other details are contained in a secret document for each responsible organization and is a part of the overall organizational mobilization plan. The government placed sufficient significance on the creation of this command by placing a Marshal at its head, and the Marshal, I forgot to mention earlier, retains his status as Deputy to the Minister of Defence. At the same time they had contemplated sending CHULIKOV to the South, as Commander of the forces there. And whenever a Marshal is sent to such a large Military District it is because in case of war this would become a front. At the same time it would fit in with KHRUSHCHEV's propaganda policy. You recall at one time BORISOVICH was sent down there to command troops facing Iran and Turkey and another variation of this was when KONEV was selected to command the troops in the German direction. And CHULIKOV they had considered sending down there.

39. G.: Please explain what is the difference between a Party polozheniye and a postanovleniye? What kind of documents are they?

S.: A polozheniye is a document issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party for an action which will be in effect for a long period of time. It is like a category about something in particular. A postanovleniye is for a specific action such as an action that would send me down here or to form a Committee. G.: In plain Russian, it is an order. S.: Exactly, but the Central Committee finds it inadequate to use the word "order" so they use the word "postanovleniye" (decree). In fact it is an order in very large capital letters. By the way, did you criticize me for sending you the Central Committee letter on KHRUSHCHEV's report on agriculture? Did you think it was worthwhile? G.: H.: and L.: Yes, that was fine, we were happy with it.

40. G.: Did you hear from anyone on the General Staff or anywhere else who may know, on exactly how many Soviet divisions are stationed in

Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Hungary or Bulgaria? S.: No, I haven't. No one happened to mention this and I could not very well ask such a specific question since it would display unusual interest on my part. I even found out about the nine armies by listening, I didn't ask a direct question to learn this. The best source for this would be to have an acquaintanceship with an officer in the First Directorate who would know all about the organization and dispositions of Soviet forces. Such a man would know about special organization in armies with respect to the number of divisions in it. Then there could be no confusion in estimating the number of armies in Germany by taking a total of twenty divisions and deducing therefrom that there are four or five field armies.

41. G.: Do you know if KONEV would also have the Soviet forces in these countries under his command? S.: KONEV will have under his command all those armies designated for the German *napravleniye* no matter where they are deployed. Presently within the D.D.R. the army is under *IAKUROVSKIY*, but he is subordinate to KONEV and is his Deputy, thereby placing the Soviet troops in the D.D.R. also under KONEV who would command a front in case of war.

G.: Therefore Soviet troops in countries like Bulgaria would not be under KONEV. S.: That is right, it is too far to the south and these troops would be part of a South *napravleniye*.

42. G.: You reported that there were still two field armies and one air army in the Sub-Carpathian Military District. How do you know this? S.: Many people told me this beginning with *POZOVYI* who had been there. I hear this very often and it is hard for me to keep it in memory. No else mentioned this, but a common expression used was "within the structure of the four armies in the Sub-Carpathian Military District". (this was prior to the redeployment of the Eighth Mechanized Army).

43. G.: Will you specify exactly the types of divisions which exist in the Soviet Army, for example the *motostrelkovaya*, *mechanizirovannaya*, *tankovaya*. What other types of division exist now? S.: There are others, for example, the Airborne Division; then there is an organization called an Engineer Army into which structure go engineer divisions. And of course

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there are also air divisions. That is about all there are now. Q: Now about cavalry divisions? S: No. These do not exist any longer. Only a few cavalry regiments have been retained. They are used mostly in parades and for some guard duty.

44. Q: Have you run across any indications of Soviet actions against other areas of the world besides Iran, such as Albania, Indonesia or to stir up further trouble in South East Asia? S: In the Central Committee this is constantly being studied and there are special committees dealing with all these countries and movements. They are particularly concerned with countries which are divided such as Korea, Indo-China and even now Laos. Within all those countries there are many representatives from the General Staff and the Ministry of Defence. Q: Do you know of any specific actions being contemplated? S: No. I do not. They are, however, keeping close contact in all those countries, for example, IONCHENKO is sitting with ROUCHE MITH as an advisor on intelligence matters. And there are many others in the General Staff there also.

45. Q: Have you heard any specific reaction of senior officers to the following U.S. actions regarding BERLIN: increase in military strength by calling up two new divisions in the U.S., reinforcing U.S. troops in Europe by 40,000 men and reinforcement of the BERLIN garrison? S: All these actions you speak of we have heard of and they are fully known in Moscow. This served to disturb and create a nervous tension to a considerable degree, and the tendency was to move up more of our own forces in that direction. Q: Did anyone express the feeling that these actions might bring the situation closer to a conflict? That is that there could be a war? S: The general impression I had up to the very day of my departure was that the Soviet officers felt that the U.S., England and France were determined to take a firm position and would not step back from it with respect to the BERLIN problem.

46. Q: In this connection it would be very important to have your report about this or any other possible change of U.S. policy on Germany from discussions amongst Soviet officials in the Soviet Embassy in St. S: That is perfectly clear and I will certainly study this matter. Q: In addition we want to know about all orders of special mission assignments that

may be required in connection with this matter. Furthermore, possibly the Resident will tell you to what degree he has had success in fulfilling his missions to collect data on NATO plans, policies and movements related to the BERLIN situation. S.: Very well. I will clarify this matter.

17. I'd like to mention another thought that occurred to me: quite prior to my arrival orders for a greater concentration of forces were issued. As soon as KONEV took command the six PVO regiments of V-75 rockets were moved in and I am under the impression that KONEV has constant direct contact with MOSCOW and KHRUSHCHEV has full confidence in him and has given him as much responsibility. It was probably at KONEV's request that another mechanized army was allocated as well as those six regiments. Maybe it was a reaction to the cable advising of the redeployment of the 230 French planes. This cable was given to MALINOVSKIY at night and in the morning when it was handed to SEROV it already had an addendum with MALINOVSKIY's order for action to be taken (resolutsiya) on it and in this item it is on positive of the date since ZASORIN was the Duty Officer and hence the date of receipt of the cable.

18. ~~When was the last time that General Gerasimovich attended a meeting of the Supreme Military Council?~~ It is like this - although the Supreme Military Council meets on a scheduled basis, it is a frequent occurrence for them to meet at an unscheduled time. VAKHINOV may be asked to come on a one day notice and to furnish a report on some particular matter, or merely to attend in person if matters other than rockets are to be discussed. It is an operational body in the hands of the Government which can meet whenever it is needed. In addition it is not obligatory to assemble a quorum which may include all the commanders of Combat Armies. Only the necessary commanders are assembled who are in a position to make a decision. It is a very flexible body. Q.: How often do they meet? S.: These days they meet very frequently. There are many occasions when KHRUSHCHEV, the Minister of Defence, the Chief of Staff, several commanders of the Combat Armies concerned, MALOIAN and AGZLOV meet together, and there is you

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Military Council. G.: Would you say that VARCHISOV attended Council meetings rather frequently last month? S.: It would be on a working basis. He could be called out for a few hours or for a whole day. G.: The reason for this is that it would be of interest to know when VARCHISOV attended such Military Council meetings in connection with the information you have given us with VARCHISOV as the source, so that we could possibly identify this information as coming from that meeting. S.: All I can say about this is that VARCHISOV is a very well informed man and when he makes a statement regarding the current situation it may not be the result of decisions of yesterday's Council. Military Council meeting which he attended, but since he knows what has taken place before that it may be a summarized thought on his part. Therefore it is hard to separate out which information came from a decision of the Supreme Military Council, what came from VARCHISOV's discussions with the Chief of Ground Forces and what came from a personal discussion between VARCHISOV and the Minister of Defence or the Chief of Staff.

49. G.: What is the precise name of this military council? Is it the Verkhovnyy Voyennyi Sovet or is it called the Voyennyi Sovet of the Ministry of Defence? S.: It is called the Vyaniyy Voyennyi Sovet. If it were Verkhovnyy, that would refer to the Presidium. G.: Does that is Council member of this Council? S.: Yes, of course.

✓ 50. G.: I have finished the agenda questions, but if you gentlemen have any items in mind which you would like raised, please say so. If not that's fine George, we have covered everything. G.: You see, questions of this type help to clarify and pinpoint your report. S.: Yes, and it helps to clarify for you elements of doubt. I suggest you send a cable to your source of information who stated that there are five Soviet field armies in Iran and ask him to check his data.

51. G.: I can tell you that your data on U.S. bases in Iran is completely wrong and possibly you will find out more about it when you return. Another ZASORIN tell you that the President from Iran, PANTON, is a Jew? S.: Of course, he can only report on matters of which he has heard or seen. ZASORIN and although he is responsible for reporting on the military potential of Iran including all U.S. forces there, they probably would not be all of one cast. With accuracy, I remind you that I was in Ankara, Ankara and I was hearing of the report of the report that we do not have the same view.

either. C.I.: But you say BUDNOV has this data inscribed on his military Order of Battle maps. S.: Yes, and he gets his information through GRU channels. C.I.: If so he probably gets it from KORENEVSKIY, one of the staff of the Information Directorate who certainly must be knowledgeable of all available facts. S.: Yes, you are correct. KORENEVSKIY would be very well informed on this, but that is how they estimate.

52. C.I.: Would you like to look at photographs now of the Soviets here in France? We have a tremendous amount of work to do to arrange contact tomorrow between WINNE and a man that we have spotted and then to meet with you and advise you as we have already planned so we will end this meeting with you examining the photographs. (Harold produced the sets of photographs of Soviets in France).

53. C.I.: I want to repeat to you for your clear understanding that if we do not succeed in making all arrangements tomorrow we will not pick you up tomorrow, but will tell WINNE by 1800 hours whether you will be picked up and at what time and where, either tomorrow or at a later date. I want you to know this so that you will not be disappointed and of course we will do our best to have all contacts worked out tomorrow. Therefore be prepared for either eventuality. S.: I understand completely. (Subject looks at the brochures which he will allegedly receive from WINNE and although subject requested more brochures from England it was explained to him that WINNE also collected brochures in French and other languages for subject in France. Fortunately three or four brochures were in English and a fifth one was in Spanish and subject selected the ones which he desired from WINNE. All of which were explained to him as to the topics involved and these were placed in a separate file to be given to WINNE for passing to subject later.)

54. C.I.: What rumors have you heard expressed regarding WINNE's death? S.: This occurred just shortly before my departure and nothing official as to be seen yet concerning this so I did not have a chance to get any information on this and here in PARIS I haven't heard a word about it.

55. By the way when will WINNE give me those brochures? C.I.: The day after tomorrow, since tomorrow you will officially meet WINNE and introduce him to the Directors of the Exhibition. Of course, you can have it in the

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evening from 11:00, tomorrow night, provided this is after you have introduced him to the Directors as if you had just met him. S.: That's fine, I'll drop at his hotel and pick them up later. Are you sure that you cannot find anyone to introduce me to who had been at the French Exposition in Moscow? How about this woman, would she not do? J.: Let me ask a hypothetical question, suppose there were a Frenchman who had been at the Exhibition and who deals in one of your fields of interest and you had his name and you called him up on your own. Remember, this Frenchman would have no relation to us whatsoever. S.: If you give me such names I could certainly call them up as a member of the Committee who is visiting PARIS. I would figure out how to approach him, that is, what to say, just so long as I had the lead. J.: Then suppose that this Frenchman that you had contacted would go to the French police and say "There is a Soviet who is interested in me". How would this affect you? (C. translates and clarifies for subject). S.: I will have to think about this. C.: Remember, if we don't control this man or if he doesn't know anything about him there is no way to know what any particular individual would do. S.: I will have to think about this. This is a very serious matter and a delicate problem. Now I am ready to look at the photographs, there is work to be done. H.: I'll get the photographs and I think the points we asked him about were covered very well. C.: I'd say two points were slightly over covered.

56. Subject began to examine the photographs and made identifications as follows: (In the list which follows the names in parenthesis are those given on the cards. Subject identified by name only those officers whose names are not in parenthesis).

No. 77. This is the Ambassador, Sergei Aleksandrovich Vinogradov.

57. No. 69. This man is like a Kurier Okhrany (security courier). He sits where the pass section is near the entrance. Although I did not see him in the residence, such people are always KGB (Pavel Nikolayevich GIVERTILOV).

58. No. 62. A GRU officer - he is an engineer and a specialist and he attended the operational meeting at the Residence. (Nikolai Nikolaevich SOLDATKIN).

59. No. 53 He is a KGB officer (Vladimir Nikolaevich RADVANSKI).
60. No. 52 He is a KGB officer (Aleksandr Mikhailovich POROZHNYANOV).
61. No. 49 Here is the chief book-keeper of the Embassy. He is the one who changed my dollars into francs (Mikhail Andreevich FAYOV).
62. No. 40 He is a KGB officer. I see him there every day. (Levon - or Leon - Petrovich MANASSERIAN).
63. No. 38 A KGB officer (Nikolai LYSENKO).
64. No. 36 Here is a GRU officer. He is the one who sent off this cable about my arrival and he was also present at the operational meeting. He is a large impressive man. His name is LEBEDEV (Lt. Col. (Air Force) Aleksel Ivanovich LEBEDEV).
65. No. 31 Here is the Counsellor for Science and Technology. He is Ivan Pavlovich AUDRIAVSEV, a Colonel and GRU officer and the Second Deputy to the Resident. He was also at the operational meeting.
66. No. 29 Here is another GRU officer who also participated at the operational meeting. I will tell you all those who were there. (Yuvnali Ivanovich KROLEV).
67. No. 22 Here is a GRU officer (Victor Nikolaevich ISAEV). He was not at the meeting.
68. No. 21 A GRU officer (Vadim Georgiyevich TILCHEV).
69. No. 19 Here is a GRU officer who was not at the ops. meeting with me. He sat in an office in the corridor and he graduated from the M.D.A. with me. His name is Captain 2nd Rank VALENTIN Gerasimovich Grigoriev. He is an assistant to the Naval Attache, PROKHOROV. He is married to this teacher who is older than he is.
70. No. 17 A GRU officer, but this photograph is very poor. He also was not at the meeting (Igor Levkovich PILEV).
71. No. 12 Here is a KGB officer. He is the one who meets all the planes (Nikita Aramovich MANZELANTS).

72. No. 7 Here is the Resident, Gen. Major Ivan Nikolaevich OBEREDENTV.
73. No. 112 Here is a GRU officer who is an engineer on electronics and he was at the meeting. I remember his last name, it is ZEMLYANSKIY (Vladimir Ivanovich).
74. No. 137 Here is a GRU officer who has been in France before. He is a Naval officer (Vladimir Mikhailovich SVETLOV).
75. No. 129 A GRU officer. (Sergei Sergeevich PAVLOV).
76. No. 117 This is a GRU officer (Yevgeniy Andreievich LITSIN).
77. No. 116 Here is also a GRU officer (Vassily Ivanovich LAVINSKIY).
78. No. 114 A GRU officer (Yevgeniy Mikhailovich KUKLIN).
79. No. 102 Now here is a GRU officer (Vladimir Alekseyevich FEDOTOV).
80. No. 98 Here is a GRU officer who was present at the operational meeting (Aleksey Vasil'yevich CHEREMUSHKIN).
81. No. 83 ANAN'YEV Igor Aleksandrovich. I found him. He is a Colonel and the first Deputy to the Resident. Oh, it says ANAN' on the card. S.: No. That is wrong, his name is ANAN'EV, with a soft sign. He was also at the ops. meeting.
82. S.: I do not see General SKOLOV. G.: That is because he probably only came recently and we did not have a chance to insert his picture yet.
- S.: There are a lot of old pictures of GRU officers here and they have left France already.
83. No. 155 Here is a KGB Armenian (actually Georgian) (Givi Nikolayevich MELADZE).
84. S.: Where is that stout assistant to the Military Attache, he graduated from the Academy with me, I don't see his picture. (There was no picture of this officer but on Wednesday September 27th subject verbally reported that this GRU officer was the Assistant Air Attache and that his name was Colonel LAZAROVICH).
85. No. 174 Here is a KGB officer. He has become much stouter since this picture was taken and I had dinner with him (Nikolai Ivanovich LENSKIY).

86. No. 5 of here is FROMIKOV (Vladimir) the Naval Attaché, José's list.

He was also at the Ops. meeting.

87. No. 6 of here is a GRU officer. He was not at the meeting, José's list.

(Aleksandr PORIAZENIKOV). He had formerly been an Politician.

(This completed the examination of the pictures. The Diplomatic list was also examined, but since its date of issue was March 1961 Gen. Major SKOLOV was not included, but instead it gave Gen. Major MASLOV as the Military Attaché).

88. S.: Is there anything else we must cover tonight? C.: No. We have finished with our questions and our pictures. U.: I have the building lay-outs of the Embassy and if he wants to spend five or ten minutes looking at it he can spot the offices of GRU. Subject said that on the second floor in one of the wings only GRU officers and the Referentura were located. (He showed on the plans where the entrances were, the staircase to the second floor, the Referentura room of CHEREDNEV where the ops. meeting was held and the few offices he had visited, including that of Gen. Major SKOLOV. He pointed out that there was only one telephone in the common lobby of the Referentura and this was an internal Embassy phone. For outside calls, the GRU officer would be called out to where city phones were placed. In addition to the GRU offices, on the fourth floor where the Embassy Counsellors were located, those GRU officers who had official Embassy cover positions, such as KUDRYAVTSEV also had their overt offices. (The second floor means the flight up).

89. C.: We don't want to start any other new work because you don't have time to finish it and it is better to do it afresh. S.: Did you get any results yet from the materials which I submitted and about which you may have some questions? H.: We have not had time to work it over yet, this will take a considerable time. C.: By the way I have a message from you from our chiefs. It says that the evaluation of the material you have obtained in the artillery journals is rated very highly and you are to be commended for your initiative and judgement in selecting the articles that you did. S.: There is another item on artillery which is in BUDYEV's safe.

end /

and it is waiting for me. All of these articles including that one, BUZINOV signed out for personally. After all I don't have the right to go into their files since I am not a member of that command.

90. C.: How are you getting along with your own purchases. We are moving along gradually on the list that you gave us. S.: I have not done much shopping yet, I just got a lot of little items when I went shopping with them.

91. J.: Tell me, do you have a dacha now? S.: No, I didn't buy one, neither did I rent one. C.: Was it because you had no time? S.: Well, yes, partially, but then you rather discouraged me from doing this also, but I do have money. However, I didn't rent one. Before I leave we will reconsider this matter again and you can advise me if I should have one or not. I need a place to go to should I have to leave MOSCOW suddenly. The only area I can think of now from which one can get out of the country is the Baltic area, since things are shut tight in Germany now. At least that's how I see it and that is better than dragging the family all the way to the Far East to make a border crossing there. C.: How about the southern areas like those facing Turkey and Iran. S.: The borders are very tightly controlled there. C.: How about water exfiltration from the area of BATUM on the Black Sea? S.: That is a very good idea and I know that area particularly from the Turkish side since I was involved in handling the plane that crashed there. The Turkish village is only seven kilometres away from BATUM. I have a good friend in that town that I visit whenever I am there and I am as at home with him as with relatives. His brother was in VARENTSOV's command and was killed during the war. We often sat at the seashore where he has his own dacha and swam in the Black Sea and we could see the border illuminated by both Turkish and Soviet projectors. Our border guards parade along the shore-line often accompanied by dogs. The only way to get out from there would be by a small boat straight out to sea and then be picked up. The only other place that seems favourable to me is the Baltic area where the people hate the Soviet regime and are waiting to be liberated.

One could get out from there by boat. However your suggestion about BATUM is very good; it can be done from there. G.: Do Naval craft patrol the shore-line heavily? S.: There are patrol boats there, but not many. Let me ask this question again. If I compromise myself, would I be accepted if I ran to a Western Embassy? H.: They can't do anything for him because they can't get him out of the country. (Subject understood the difficulty and left shortly thereafter at about 2300 hours. Subject was delivered near the area of his hotel by R. and J. and arrived there without incident).